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SECURITY INFORMATION

SOVIET APPROACHES TO AMERICANS

1. Nov 51, Near East and Africa: At a party in celebration of the October Revolution, a Soviet Consul General asked an American diplomat and his wife to attend a showing of some Russian films. "I want to be friendly", he stated.
2. Nov 51, Western Hemisphere: At a party in celebration of the October Revolution, an unidentified Soviet invited two American diplomats to a private showing of Soviet films.
3. Nov 51, Western Europe: At an October Revolution party, an American diplomat thanked the Soviet Naval Attaché for some complimentary tickets to a Soviet ballet which had been given him. The Soviet then invited the American, together with a second American diplomat, to his home for luncheon in Jan 52. The wives also attended.
4. July 51, Western Europe: During a party at the American Embassy, the Soviet First Secretary, who was not invited to the party but came anyway, expressed a desire to see more of his American colleagues. He said he had never been invited to an American party and would welcome a call from an American diplomat to have lunch with him.
5. Nov 51, Western Europe: A Soviet Attaché requested an introduction to an American from a British officer. He later repeated his request more specifically, but the meeting has never taken place.
6. September 52, Western Europe: At a reception held in the Soviet Embassy, the Soviet Assistant Air Attaché extended a cordial invitation to an American diplomat to join him for supper a few days later at a restaurant. The Soviet asked the American about his assignment and whether there was sufficient aeromedical information to make his tour profitable. He asked the location of aeromedical buildings, information on protection of pilots, and whether our G-suits were filled with gas or water. He also asked the American whether his family was with him. After the discussion of pilots and planes the Soviet very formally said "And now we should talk some about politics". The American stated that everything was quite leisurely and pleasant and there was no pressure or hammering at questions for a definite answer. The Soviet insisted on the highest priced dinner and paid the check.
7. September 52, Western Europe: An invitation to lunch at one of the better restaurants was extended to an American diplomat by the Soviet Asst. Air Attaché. The apparent aim was to prove that Communism was not as portrayed by the Western World. The luncheon consumed 2½ hours. The Soviet discussed politics, religion, Communism and Capitalism quite freely.
8. September 52, Western Europe: At a party given by the Soviet Embassy, at which no local government officials were present, the guests' coats were searched, and attempts to force liquor on guests were noticed. The Acting Soviet Naval Attaché revealed that the Naval Attaché would not return from his announced leave to the USSR, a statement contrary to previous reports. The Chinese at the party were seated in front row in honored seats, a contrast to the last party when all the Chinese were left to fend for themselves. A color film was shown. The slight pressure exerted before dinner and the film to force liquor on the male guests was increased after the film showing was over.

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9. Nov 52, Western Hemisphere: The Soviet Second Secretary, at a party in honor of the October Revolution, asked an American official about the possibilities of personnel changes in the Embassy, particularly regarding the Ambassador. The Second Secretary would volunteer no information on a newly appointed Soviet official.
10. September 52, Western Europe: After a conversation at an official luncheon, the Soviet Assistant Naval Attaché called an American official and invited him to dinner. The Soviet encouraged drinking vodka and asked the following questions: personal history, date and place of birth, occupation of parents, schools attended, subjects studied, why a man with his (the American's) background should be in his present work. He asked the nature and extent of the American's official "contacts." Did he belong to any clubs. What sports was he interested in. Could the American get him into a table tennis club. The general tenor of the long session was friendly enough. The Soviet allowed himself several moments of obvious exasperation over the American's capitalistic stubbornness, but he invariably caught himself before he reached the stage of out-and-out rudeness and usually managed to finish off any show of temper with a grin. The Soviet paid the bill and promised the American an early opportunity to sample his wife's Russian cooking.
11. October 52, Western Hemisphere: At a reception, the Counselor of the Soviet Embassy asked the wife of an American official to write down her name and address so that he could invite them to a film showing. He seemed anxious to discuss any political subject.
12. October 52, Western Europe: At a diplomatic lunch the Soviet 1st Secretary approached an American diplomat with the suggestion that they get together some evening for dinner. A day was agreed upon. During the evening the Soviet made no inquiries in the US Embassy or its personnel, nor did he attempt to obtain information about its activities. Present at the dinner were the two couples and a Soviet interpreter. Before dinner they had one whiskey highball. Dinner consisted of hors d'oeuvres including some caviar which the Soviet insisted be eaten exclusively by the Americans. Cheap Bordeaux wine, Vodka and cognac were served with the meal. The living room was entirely void of furniture except for a love seat, coffee table and three straight-backed chairs, all located in one corner. The Soviet invited the his guests us the love seat. There was nothing subtle about the Soviet's attitude and his entire attitude seemed aimed at starting an argument. However, at the end of the evening he was most cordial and even went so far as to walk the Americans home, accompanied by his wife and the interpreter. He refused to give the American his phone number, but said he would come to dinner if his interpreter could come too. The next morning the American was nauseated and extremely ill, but unable to vomit. He broke out in a rash, but claims that the same thing happens when he drinks martinis. (The American is an incurable nerd, and a young man. This is his first post.)

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13. October 52, Far East: The Soviets gave a party which was unusual in that invitations had previously been issued only on national holidays. The Soviet Commercial Advisor asked an American diplomat to play golf with him. He had recently joined a sports club, reportedly the first member of the Soviet Embassy to do so.
14. 1952, Near East: At a reception, the Soviet Military Attaché, on his own initiative, crossed a crowded room and spoke a brief greeting to an American diplomat, then moved on.
15. February 52, Western Europe: At a party attended by a large segment of the diplomatic colony, The Soviet Naval Attaché invited the American diplomats to come to the room of one of the Soviets. There they found the entire Russian delegation, and a number of officers from the host government. All were slightly drunk. The Americans soon left and 15 minutes later 2 more Soviet military attaches barged on the door and barged in. They were successfully ejected after the hosts registered annoyance in a fashion leading up to a fight.
16. September 52, Europe: A Soviet Major, finding a mutual interest in hunting, invited an American to accompany him on a wild boar hunt. Later the Soviet checked with his superior and then invited the American and his wife to a party to be held in a hotel. He also asked the American to take him to a sporting goods shop where he could purchase some fishing tackle. The next day he again said he was looking forward to a fishing trip. He reiterated this invitation several days in a row and also asked the American to get him a date. He gave the American his office number and asked him to call.
17. September 52, Western Europe: A Soviet 1st secretary who had met an American official at several official meetings asked him to dinner at a hotel. He asked questions about the following subjects: sources of information on American overseas investments, Defense Materials Procurement Agency, the IMF and IBRD and a wider scope of EPU membership. The conversation was conducted on friendly basis as between two equals with certain problems in common. The Soviet prefaced his questions with "This matter is not secret, of course," or "This information is published." On leaving the Soviet thanked the American for his "help" and invited him and his wife to see some films.
18. September 52, Far East: While dining in a restaurant, two American officials were approached by a Soviet interpreter who appeared to be drunk. He attempted to ply both Americans with vodka, but the only question he asked was where they were "working". He asked the Americans to visit him in Russia, at which time he would provide a "feast" for them. However, if they came as "enemies," the food would be put on the "ground" for them. Most of the conversation concerned the merits of vodka.
19. Mar 52, Western Hemisphere: A Soviet diplomat invited a high-ranking American and his wife to dinner. The American suspected that the Soviet was acting under instructions to collect what he could of expectations regarding a forthcoming national election. The American was considerably surprised to receive the invitation, since the Soviet has been known to hold himself socially aloof and does not usually混融 with Americans.

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20. February 1952, Western Europe: A Soviet Military Attaché visited the office of an American diplomat, apparently to repay the latter's call. He was more talkative than usual, and displayed considerable interest in a wall map of the world which was hung in back of the chair in which he was seated. He expressed considerable curiosity over where the map might be obtained, how much it cost, what its projection was, and what the colors on the map land areas portrayed. This was the first time the Soviet had visited the American at his office, although his tour of duty began in 1950.
21. March 52, Middle East: A Soviet 3rd Secretary, who may also be the MVD officer of the Embassy, has repeatedly approached an American diplomat with the suggestion that they "see more of each other". These overtures have been made openly at official functions.
22. November 52, Europe: At a diplomatic function the Soviet third secretary and the Soviet Counselor approached an American diplomat in a most friendly manner and evinced great interest in America and the B-36 bomber. The Counsellor asked the American several leading questions regarding identification of American intelligence personnel in the area, and showed interest in airfield construction being carried on. The Soviets displayed an impatient and highly obvious effort to "shine up" to the American officers.
- A few days later the Soviet Third Secretary walked unexpectedly into the American's office where he chatted for 30 minutes, mostly about living conditions and the Korean war. He asked if he could get together with the American, and was thereupon invited for dinner at the American's home. At the dinner the Soviet suggested insistently that the Americans organize a volley ball team to play the Soviet Embassy. He also suggested that he and the American play tennis together.
23. October 52, Middle East: The Soviet Counselor called an American diplomat at his office and made an appointment for the next day, saying his business was "personal". He stated that he had a friend in the diplomatic service who was soon to be transferred, and whose child was suffering from polio. Having read in the newspapers accounts of new American discoveries in the treatment of polio, the Soviet wondered if something could be done for the child. The American returned the Soviet's call a few days later and received an invitation for a motor trip with the Soviet and his wife. Another American official accepted. Conversation during this trip was mostly on non-sensitive issues, with the result that neither party gave more than general non-informative replies to any questions.
- The American later invited the Soviet Counselor and the Soviet Assistant Commercial Attaché to dinner, at which time the Soviet asked if the Americans were married, and attempted to mix one of them with vodka, beer and cognac. "Sensitive queries" were made, the substance of which are not yet known at headquarters.

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24. August 1952, Middle East: At a chance meeting in a club, The Soviet Second Secretary approached an American diplomat and mentioned a dinner invitation, but the American countered with an invitation of his own, inviting the Soviet 3rd Secretary also. An American secretary also attended the dinner and was driven home by the Soviets. The Second Secretary extended another dinner invitation to the Americans a week later, but his wife was ill and they did not attend. Another meeting for drinks was accomplished some time later.
25. September 1952, Middle East: A Soviet 3rd Secretary invited an American diplomat and his wife to a reciprocal dinner at his home. The Soviets had enough food to feed about 10 people, although only 4 persons were involved. Although the American questioned the Soviet about his family, education and work it was interesting to note that the Soviet made no attempt to pry the American with the same questions. The Soviet filled two large sized water glasses to the brim with vodka and proposed drinking them down without stopping, but this idea back-fired in that he got sick himself. The only probing done by the Soviet was to ask the difference between the consular and diplomatic services of the US and a question as to the State from which the American comes.
26. July 1952, Middle East: At a reception at the French Embassy on Bastille Day, the Soviet 2nd Secretary stated he would like to have a drink with an American diplomat some day and see his horses. He said that he would enjoy a ride. A Soviet attache expressed an interest in a snipe hunting ground and intimated that he would enjoy a good shoot.
27. July 1952, Middle East: At a Fourth of July celebration, the Soviet Assistant Military Attache was quite affable and took delight in teaching an American diplomat a number of Russian words. He said he would try to get the Americans some "fine Russian caviar" providing he did not run the risk of trouble. There was a noticeable lack of "bumming" at this reception.
28. January 1952, Western Europe: A Soviet Military Attache invited two American diplomats to lunch at his apartment. He approached them at an official function, and the invitation was extended with no apparent purpose behind it. The luncheon was of a very high quality, with an obvious effort being made to impress the American visitors with the degree of Soviet "culture". Each time the Americans attempted to switch the conversation from generalities to politics, the Soviets refused the bait.
29. January 1952, Western Europe: At the same official function cited above, the Soviet Naval Attache invited two American diplomats to his home for dinner. A fine dinner of many courses including excellent Russian white and red wines was served. After dinner the party listened to Russian music, and the Soviets taught the Americans two simple Russian card games. They did not try to urge any drinking and were most gracious hosts.

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- 30. June 1952, Western Europe: At a cocktail party given by a South American diplomat, the Soviet 1st Secretary asked an American diplomat to "have lunch one of these days".
- 31. June 1952, Western Hemisphere: During the course of a luncheon at a hotel, a Soviet Assistant Military Attaché requested that he be admitted to a government hospital for treatment of a headache. This is the first time in three years that any Soviet or satellite representative has made such a request.
- 32. September 1952, Western Hemisphere: During a diplomatic reception, two Soviet Assistant Military Attachés made a great effort to greet a US official.
- 33. February 1952, Western Hemisphere: At an official reception, the Soviet Assistant Military Attaché in a conversation with an American official stated that he had enjoyed an evening spent at the home of another US official, and expressed a desire, in a round-about way, to see the home of this American. He asked if it is possible for Americans to visit him at his home.
At another reception some months later the same Soviets again expressed their pleasure at being entertained by an American and reiterated their desire to visit the home of this US official.
- 34. August 1952, Western Hemisphere: A conversation between an American official and a Soviet Military Attaché, who was extremely cordial, centered around the latter's recent trip to Moscow. During this conversation, the Soviet Air Attaché made a point of introducing himself, a somewhat unusual occurrence. The occasion was a diplomatic reception.
- 35. June 1952, Western Hemisphere: Upon leaving an official function, the Soviet Acting Military Attaché after indicating that his colleague should walk ahead, turned to an American official and stated that he had never been received in a friendlier manner by the Americans and inquired whether they would accept an invitation to his home for cocktails.
- 36. December 52, Europe: A Soviet Counselor called an American diplomat and made an appointment to see him the next day in his office. Nothing specific transpired beyond discussion of generalities and an invitation to dinner soon. The Soviet accepted the loan of two copies of "Business Week" and promised to bring the American some reading material.
- 37. March 52, Europe: A Soviet Counselor, who has the reputation of being friendly to Western diplomats, accompanied an American official to an exhibition. They drove the American's car, taking another Soviet with them. The Counselor was very friendly and insisted upon buying the lunch. He expressed a wish that they become "good friends personally as well as officially.

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SOVIET APPROACHES TO NON-AMERICANS

Details have been omitted because of operational considerations. These approaches are included only to show Soviet attempts to gather intelligence information.

1. February 51, Western Europe: A Soviet Attaché asked a non-American official for records of a confidential nature. He also asked questions regarding the work carried on in that official's office. The Soviet has brought documents in person which ordinarily would be sent through channels, waited until the official was alone, then discussed his private life, finances, generalities. Meetings outside the office had started a few months earlier. The Soviet obviously wanted to build up friendship; he has given the non-American tickets for the cinema, cigarettes, a book, and once when he over-paid for a service, suggested that the official keep the change for a future meeting.
2. June 1951, Western Europe: A Soviet Assistant Military Attaché met a non-American official for coffee and requested information about a fliers' rally which had recently been held. He also asked for a translation of some articles on blind flying instruments, stating he wished to collect information on British and American aviation.
3. Fall, 1951, Western Europe: A non-American official was invited to the home of a Soviet Assistant Military Attaché for a midnight snack after a cocktail party. The Soviet attempted to question the non-American regarding American air bases and other subjects of intelligence interest. He insisted upon paying the cab fare home which the non-American would not accept, and succeeded in slipping money into his pocket which was later returned.
4. September 51, Western Europe: At a social gathering a Soviet Attaché engaged a non-American diplomat in conversation regarding politics, work, but mostly social, innocuous talk. The Soviet gave the non-American a ticket to a film showing to give to his colleague but the latter left without meeting the Soviets. A few days later, the same Soviets took another non-American diplomat on an outing. Gifts were bought and exchanged, and the Soviets extended other social invitations to the non-American.
5. Autumn 1951, Western Europe: A Soviet Assistant Military Attaché approached a non-American official, calling him at his home and office and inviting him to lunch and dinner at restaurants. The Soviet questioned his work, living conditions, his expenses, and offered to loan money to finance purchase of a car. He gave the non-American gifts of cigarettes and whiskey, asked him questions of an intelligence nature, and offered to pay for a translation of a magazine article. When the non-American invited the Soviet for dinner, he did not attend, saying his child was ill.

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6. Prior May 52, Middle East: After several meetings a Soviet 3rd Secy asked a non-American diplomat to supply data on US military personnel. Prior to the non-American's departure for another post, the Soviet asked him to cooperate with the Soviets there and was given a recognition signal, over the non-American's protests.
7. July 1952, Middle East: A Soviet Assistant Military Attaché attempted to recruit a non-American official and discussed with him the targets on which he should obtain information. The non-American was given a pen and pencil set (of American make) and informed that he must "play ball" with the Soviets or he would be "taken care of". There were several meetings of this type between these two individuals.
8. Unknown date, Western Europe: Regular meetings were held in 1951-52 between various Soviet diplomats and a non-American diplomat for the purpose of language instruction. Meetings were held at restaurants, cuttings, film showings, etc. A Soviet Attaché asked to meet other colleagues of the non-American.
9. October 51, Western Europe: With a non-American diplomat, a Soviet Attaché attended the theater and met for coffee. He suggested that it might be possible to meet the non-American from time to time to discuss business matters and to establish friendly relations. At a reception the Soviet sent a friend to the non-American to ask him to come and see the Soviet.
10. Nov 51, Western Europe: At a film showing sponsored by the Soviet Commercial Representation, a Soviet Attaché showed off his knowledge of English to a non-American official, and enthusiastically received a suggestion regarding the possibility of arranging a return film show at another Embassy.
11. 1951, Western Europe: A Soviet Assistant Military Attaché asked a non-American diplomat about his American connections, and asked him to report on airfields and other intelligence information which would help the Soviets. This contact was the result of two separate dinner invitations extended by two Soviet Asst. Mil. Attachés. At one of these, the non-American found gathered at the Soviet's house a group of other officials, all of whom had at some time or another been approached with similar requests.
12. June 52, Western Europe: A non-Soviet diplomat was pleasantly surprised when all the USSR Service Attachés and Assistants attended a reception given by him. He was told that this was very unusual inasmuch as only one Soviet ordinarily attended receptions given by members of the foreign colony. At this reception the Soviets mingled with the other guests and engaged in innocuous conversation.
13. September 52, Western Europe: At a cocktail party given by the Soviet Military attaché, each of the Soviet Attachés made an effort to introduce himself to a non-American diplomat. The Soviet Assistant Air and Army Attaché opened his conversation with the statement, "We must drink together and become friendly". He questioned the non-American in a determined and persistent manner about his family background, possible acquaintance with any Soviets, his travel and previous career, revealing knowledge about the non-American that had not been generally known or discussed. The non-American was the newest arrival in the diplomatic group, which might account for the Soviet approach.

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14. February 52, Western Europe: At a luncheon, the Soviet Assistant Military Attaché held a social conversation with a non-American official, and asked him to lunch several days later. Upon refusal of this invitation, the Soviet asked if they could have dinner the night of the aforementioned luncheon invitation, but the official stated that the date was too far away to make plans. The non-American told the Soviet that he could call him at his office, but the Soviet refused to give his phone number, since he did not want to be called at the office.
15. August 52, Western Europe: On 2 occasions two Soviet officials extended separate invitations to 2 non-American officials to go fishing. Both were refused.

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